Articles Under the Ten Per Cent Reduction.

THE FREE LIST.

Shipbuilding Materials Admitted Free.

SPIRITS AND TOBACCO TAXES.

The Stamp Taxes Remitted and Retained.

Reduction of the Revenue Collection Districts.

WASHINGTON, June 5, 1872. The following is the Tariff and Tax bill as passed

An act to reduce duties on imports and to reduce An act to reduce duties on imports and to reduce internal taxes, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted that on and after the first day of August, 1872, in lieu of the duties heretofore imposed by law on the articles hereinafter enumerated or provided for, imported from foreign countries, there shall be levied, collected and paid the following duties and rates of duty, that is to say:—

COAL.

On all slack coal or culm, such as will pass through a half-inch screen, forty cents per ton of twenty-eight bushels, eighty pounds to the bushel. On all bituminous coal and shale, seventy-five cents per ton of twenty-eight bushels, eighty pounds to the bushel.

to the bushel.

SALT.

On salt, in bulk, eight cents per 100 pounds; on salt in bags, sacks, barrels or other packages, twelve cents per 100 pounds.

On oatmeal, one-half cent per pound.

On potatoes, fifteen cents per bushel.

on potatoes, litteen cents per bushel.

LEATHER.

On bend or belting leather, and on Spanish or other sole leather, litteen per cent ad valorem. On cast stuns, tanned or tanned and dressed, twenty-five per cent ad valorem. On upper leather of all other kinds and on skins dressed and finished of all kinds not otherwise providedfor, twenty per cent ad valorem. On all skins for morocco, tanned but unfinished, ten per cent ad valorem.

On chiccory root, ground or unground, one cent per poind.

On chiecory root, ground or unground, one cent per pound.

LUMBER.

On all timber, squared or sided, not otherwise provided for, one cent per cubic foot. On sawed boards, plank, deals and other lumber of hemiock, whitewood, sycamore and basswood, \$1 per 1,000 feet board measure. On all other varieties of sawed lumber \$2 per 1,000 feet board measure, provided that when humber of any sort is planed or finished, in addition to the rates herein provided there shall be levied and paid for each side so planed or finished Bity cents per 1,000 feet, and if planed on one side and tongued and grooved \$1 per 1,000 feet, and if planed on two sides and tongued and grooved \$1 per 1,000 feet, and if planed on two sides and tongued and grooved \$1 50 per thousand feet. On hubs for wheels, posts, heading blocks, and all like blocks, gun blocks, heading blocks, and all like blocks or sticks, rough-hewn or sawed only, twenty per centum ad valorem; on piekets and palings, twenty-per centum ad valorem; on all shingles, thirty-five cents per thousand; on pine ciapboards, \$2 per thousand; on pine ciapboards, \$2 per thousand; on spruce-capboards, \$1 00 per thousand; on cabinet furniture, in pieces or rough and not finished, thirty ber centum ad valorem; on cabinet wares and house furniture, finished, thirty-five per centum ad valorem.

On casks and barrels, empty, and on sugar-box

ished, thirty per centum ad valorem; on cabinet wares and house furniture, finished, thirty-five per centum ad valorem.

On casks and barrels, empty, and on sugar-box shooks and backing-boxes.or wood, not otherwise provided for, thirty per centum ad valorum.

On fruit, shade, lawn and ornamental trees, shrubs, plants and flower seeds, not otherwise provided for, twenty per centum ad valorum.

On garden seeds, and all other seeds for agricultural and horticultural purposes, not otherwise provided for, twenty per centum ad valorum.

On garden seeds, and all other seeds for agricultural and horticultural purposes, not otherwise provided for, twenty per centum ad valorum.

On garger, ground, three cents per pound; on ginger, preserved or pickled, thirty-live per centum ad valorum.

On chocolate five cents per pound and on cocoa, prepared or manufactured, two cents per pound.

ARTICLES INDER THE TEN PER CENT REDUCTION.

SEC. 2.—That on and after the 1st day of August, 1872, in figu of the duties imposed by law on the articles in this section enumerated, there shall be levied, collected and paid on the goods, wares and merchandise in this section enumerated and provided for, imported from foreign countries, ninety per centum of the several duties and rates of duty now imposed by law upon said articles severally, it being the intern of this section to reduce existing

vided for, imported from foreign countries, ninety per centum of the several duties and rates of duty now imposed by law upon said articles severally, it being the intent of this section to reduce existing duties on said articles ten per centum of such duties, that is to say:

On all manufactures of cotton of which cotton is the component part of chief value.

On all wools, hair of the alpaca goat and other animals, and all manufactures wholly or in part of wool or hair of the alpaca and other like animals, except as hereinater provided.

On all iron and steel and on all manufactures of from and steel of which such metals or either of them shall be the component part of chief value, excepting cotton machinery.

On all metals not herein otherwise provided for, and on all manufactures of metals of which either of them is the component part of chief value, excepting percussion caps, watches, jewelry and other articles of ornament: provided, that all wire-rope and wire strand or chain made of from wire, either bright, coppered, galvanized or coated with other metals, shall pay the same rate of duty that is now levied on the iron wire of which said rope or strand or chain is made; and all wire-rope and wire-strand or chain made of steel wire, efther bright, coppered, galvanized or coated with other metals, shall pay the same rate of duty that is now levied on the steel wire of which said rope or strand or chain is made.

On all paper and manufactures of paper, excepting unsized printing paper and books and other printed matter not herein specifically provided for.

On all manufactures of India rubber, gutta percha or straw, and on olicloths of all descriptions.

other printed matter not actual pervided for.

On all manufactures of India rubber, gutta percha or straw, and on olicioths of all descriptions.

On glass and glassware, and on unwrought pipeclay, fine clay and fuller's earth.

On all leather not otherwise herein provided for,
and on all manufactures of skins, bone, ivory, horn
and leather, except gloves and mittens, and of
which either of said articles is the component part
of chief value, and on liquorice paste and on liquorice juice.

and leather, except gloves and mittens, and of which either of said articles is the component part of chief value, and on liquorice paste and on liquorice pates and more hand after the 1st day of October next there shall be collected and paid on all goods, wares and merchandiss of the growth or produce of countries, cast of the Cape of Good Hope (except wool, raw cotton and raw silk, as reeled from the cocoon, or not further advanced than tram, thrown or organzine), when imported from places west of the Cape of Good Hope, a duty of ten percentum ad valorem in addition to the duties imposed on any such article when imported directly from the place of places of their growth or production.

SEC. 4.—That on and after the 1st day of August, 1872, in lien of the duties heretofore imposed by law on the articles mentioned in this section, there shall be levied, collected and paid on the goods, wares and merchandise in this section enumerated, imported from foreign countries, the following duties and rates of duty, that is to say:—

On all burlaps and like manufactures of flax, jute or hemp, or of which flax, jute or hemp shall be the component material of this value, excepting cotton, thirty per centum ad valorem; on all oiloth foundations or floor-cloth canvas made of flax, jute or hemp, or of which flax, jute or hemp shall be the component material of chief value, forty per centum ad valorem; on cotton bagging, and all other like manufactures not herein otherwise provided for, except bagging for cotton composed wholly or in part of flax, jute or hemp, jute, gnany cloth, gnany bags of other material, forty per centum ad valorem; on cotton bagging or other manufactures not otherwise provided for suitable for the uses to which cotton bagging for cotton composed in whole or in part of flax, hemp, jute, gnay bags, gunny cloth or other material and valued at ever seven cents per square yard, two and one-fourth cents per pound; on in

THE REVENUE.

pound; strontia, twenty-five cents per pound; zinc, twenty-five cents per pound; blue vitriol, four cents per pound.

On camphor, refined, five cents per pound; on sulphate of quinine, twenty per centam ad valorem; on chlorate of potash, three cents per pound; on chlorate of potash, three cents per pound; on chlorate of potash, three cents per pound; on satisfact and soda ash, one-fourth of one cent per pound; on santonine, \$3 per pound; on strychnia, \$1 per ounce; on bay rum or bay water, whether distilled or compounded, \$1 per gallon of first proof, and in proportion for any greater strength than dirst proof; on rum essence or oil, and bay rum essence or oil, fifty cents per ounce.

On all sized or glued paper suitable only for printing paper, twenty-five per centum ad valorem.

On all sized or glued paper suitable only for printing paper, twenty-five per centum ad valorem.

On all sized or glued paper suitable only for printing paper, twenty-five cents per pound; on sulphate of quinine, twenty per centam ad valorem; on chlorate of potash, three cents per pound; on santonine, \$3 per pound; on strychnia, \$1 per ounce; on bay rum or bay water, whether distilled or composition for any greater strength than dirst proof; on rum essence or oil, and bay rum ess

ame cost. On mustard, ground, in bulk, ten cents per pound ; On mustard, ground, in bulk, ten cents per pound; when enclosed in glass or tin, fourteen cents per pound. On Zante or other currants, one cent per pound; on figs, two and one-half cents per pound; on raisias, two and one-half cents per pound; on dates and prunes, one cent per pound; on preserved or condensed mile, twenty per centum advalorem; on fire crackers, \$1 per box of forty packs, not exceeding eighty to each pack, and in the same proportion for any greater or less number.

On tin, in plates or sheets, terne and taggers tin, fifteen per centum advalorem; on iron and tin plates, galvanized or coated with any metal by electric batteries, two cents per pound.

On Moisic iron, made from ore by one process, \$15 per ton.

On umbrella and parasol ribs and stretchers, frames, tips, runners, handles or other parts

palets, galvanized or coated with any metal by electric batteries, two cents per pound.

On Moisle iron, made from ore by one process, \$15 per fon.

On umbrella and parasol ribs and stretchers, frames, tips, runners, handles or other parts thereof, when made in whole or chief part of iron, steel or any other metal, a duty of lorty-dive per centum ad valorem; provided that the rate of duty upon umbrellas, parasols and sunshades, when covered with silk and alpaca, shall be sixty per centum ad valorem; all other umbrellas forty-five per centum ad valorem; all other umbrellas forty-five per centum ad valorem.

Gu saltpetre, crude, one cent per pound; refined and partially refined, two cents per pound.

This fries list.

Sec. 5.—That on and after the list day of August next the importation of the articles enumerated and described in this section shall be exempt from duty, that is to say:—

Acid, boracic and sulphuric; agates unmanufactured; almond shells; aluminium or alminium; amber beads and amper gum.

American manufactures, the following, to wit—casks, barrels or carboys, and other vessels, and grain bags, the manufacture of the United States (fexported, containing American produce, and declaration be made of the intent to return the same empty, under such regulations as shall be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury; angelicaroot; animals brought into the United States temporarily and for a period not exceeding six months; or the purpose of exhibition or competition for prizes offered by any agricultural or racing association; provided, that bond be first given, in accordance with the regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury; angelicarot; ammals brought into the United States (e.g., in accordance with the regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, with the condition that the full duty to which such animals would otherwise be liable shall be palt in case of their sale in the United States, or if not re-exported whinh said six months; annanto, rought, such contains, loaded; cobalt, ore of; cocoa or cocao, crude, and but ter fibre, leaves and shells of; coir and coir yarn, col cothar, dry, or oxide of iron; coltsloot (crude drug)

loaded; cobalt, ore of; cocoa or cocao, crude, and butter bre, leaves and shells of; coir and coir yare, collecthar, dry, or oxide of iron; coltsloot (crude drug), cothar, dry, or oxide of iron; coltsloot (crude drug), tom or American vessels compelled by marine disaster to repair in foreign porta; cowege down, cow or like pox or vaccine virus, cubose, carling stones or quoits, curry and curry powders, cyanite or kyanete, diamonds, ronga or unent, duchading glaziers' diamonds; drued bugs, dried blood, dried and prepared flowers, elecampane root, ergot, fans, common palin leaf; farina, flowers, leaves, plants, roots, barks and seeds for medicinal purposes, in a crude state, not otherwise provided for; firewood; fint, fints and ground film-stones; fossils; fruits, plants, tropical and semi-tropical, for the purpose of propagation or cultivation; galanga, or galanga; garancine; gentian root; ginger root; ginseng root; goldbeaters' moulds and goldbeaters' skins; gold size; grease, for use as soap-stock only not otherwise provided for; gunny,bags and gunny-cloth, old or refuse, fit only for remandacture; gut and worm-gut, manufactured or uncleaned, drawn or undrawn, but unmanufactured; hair of hogs, curled, for beds and mattresses and not fit for bristies; heilebore root; mide cuttings, raw, with or without the hair on, for glue stock; hide rope; hides, namely, Angora goatskins, raw, without the wool, unmanufactured; sasses' skins, raw, unmanufactured, sides, raw or uncured, whether dry. the wool, unmanuactured; assel'skins, raw, unmanufactured; indes, raw or uncured, whether dry, salted or pickled, and skins, except sheepskins with the wool on; hones and whetstones; hop roots for cultivation; horn strips; Indian hemp (crude drug); Indio or Malacca joints, not inrither manufactured than cut into suitable lenths for the manufactures into which introduced the converted; iridium; isinglass or fish glue, istic or Tampico fibre, jaiap, josticks or jossigut, jute butts, leather, old scrap; leaves, all not otherwise provided for; iithographic stones, not engraved; loadstones, logs and round unmanufactured timber not otherwise provided for, and ship timber; maccaroni and vernicell, madder and malgeet, ground or prepared, and all extracts of; magnets, mangnases, oxide and ore of; narrow, crude i maish-mailows, matico leaf, meerschaim, crude or raw; mica and mica waste, mineral waters, all not artificial; moss, seawed and all other; vegetable substances used for beds and mattresses; murexide (a dye), mosk, crude; mustard seed, brown and white; nuts, occoa and Brazil or cream; nux vomica; oil, essential, fuxed or expressed, viz.:—Almonous, amber, crude and rectified; ambergris; aniss or amessed; antions or fossen, poppy, sesanic or sesamine; jugianatum, jumper, lavender, mace, ottar of roses, poppy, sesanic or sesamines; nor case; olives, green or prepared; orange buds and flowers; orpiment; osmlum; oxidizing paste; pallacium metal paper stock, crude or every description, including all grasses, fibres, rags other thing wood, waste, shavings, chippings, old paper, rope ends, waste, shavings, chippings, old paper,

provided.

VINEGAR STANDARD.

SEC. 7.—That for all purposes the standard for vinegar shall be taken to be that strength which requires thirty-five grains of bicarbonate of potast to neutralize one ounce Troy of vinegar, and all import duties that now are, or may hereaster be, imposed by law on vinegar imported from foreign countries shall be collected according to said standard.

GOODS IN BOND—IMPORTANT.

SEC. 8.—That all imported goods, wares and merchandise which may be in the public stores or bonded warehouses on the 1st day of August, 1872, shall be subjected to no other duts upon the entry

thereof for consumption than if the same were imported respectively after that day; and all goods, wares and merchandise remaining in bonded warehouses on the day and year this act shall take effect, and upon which the duties shall have been paid, shall be entitled to a refund of the difference between the amount of duties paid and the amount of duties said goods, wares and merchandise would be subjected to if the same were imported respectively after that day.

Sec. 9.—That where firearms, scales, balances, shovels, spades, axes, hatchets, hammers, pioughs, cultivators, mowing machines and reapers manufactured with stocks or handles made of wood grown in the United States are exported for benefit of drawback under section 4 of the act of August 5, 1831, and entitled "An act to provide increased revenue from imports, to pay interest on the public debt, and for other purposes," such articles shall be entitled to such drawback, under that act, in all cases, when the imported material exceeds one half of the value of the material used.

SEC. 10.—That from and after the passage of this act all humber, timber, hemp, manila and from and steel rods, bars, spikes, nails and bolts, and comper and composition metal which may be necessary for the construction and equipment of vessels built in the United States for the purpose of being employed in the foreign trade, including the trade between the Atlantic and Pactic ports of the United States, and finished after the passage of this act, may be imported in bond, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe; and, upon proof that such materials have been used for the purpose aforesaid, no duties shall be paid thereon. Provided that wessels receiving the benefit of this section shall not be allowed to engage in the coastwiste trade of the Entitled States of the duties on which a rebate is herein allowed; and provided further, that all articles of foreign production needed for the repair of American vessels engaged exclusively in foreign trade may be w

This section makes extensive alterations in the mode of collecting the revenue from distillers. Among its taxing provisious is the following:-

mode of collecting the revenue from distillers. Among its taxing provisions is the following:—

That section 48 be amended by striking out all after the enacting clause and inserting in lieu thereof the following:—

That on all wines, liquors, or compounds known or denominated as wine, and made in imitation of sparkling wine or champagne, but not made from grapes grown in the United States, and on all liquors not made from grapes, currents, rhubarh or berries grown in the United States, and on all liquors not made from grapes, currents, rhubarh or berries grown in the United States, but produced by being rectified or mixed with distilled spirits, or by the infusion of any matter in spirits, to be sold as wine, or as a substitute for wine, there shall be levied and collected a tax of ten cents per bottle or package containing not more than one pint, or of twenty cents per bottle or package containing more than one pint and not more than one quart, and at the same rate for any larger quantity of such merchandise, however the same may be put up, or whatever may be the package; and the Commissioner of Internal Revenue shall cause to be prepared suitable and special stamps denoting the tax herein imposed, to be affixed to each bottle or package containing such merchandise, by the person manufacturing, compounding or putting up, said stamps to be affixed and canceled in such manufacture, compounding or putting up, said stamps to be affixed and canceled in such manufacture, compounding such merchandise shall be proma fade evidence that the tax thereon has not been paid, and such merchandise shall be proma fade evidence that the tax thereon has not been paid, and such merchandise shall be proma fade evidence that the sax thereon has not been paid, and such merchandise shall be proma fade evidence that the sax thereon has not been paid, and such merchandise shall be foreited to the finited States. Any person counterfeiting, altering or re-using said tempored the words "the Secretary of the Treasury, on the recommendatio

his office at some convenient place in his di-trict to be designated by the Commissioner, and, and inserting in lieu thereof the words "shall be assigned by the Secretary of the Trensury, on the recommendation of the Commissioner of Interna Revenue, to duty in any part of the United States and may be transferred from place to place, accord-ing to the exigency of the public service;" and strike out "within his district" wherever it occurs. That section 50 be amended by striking out the word "supervisor" and inserting in lieu thereof the word "officer;" also, oy striking out the word "detectives" and inserting in lieu thereof the word "agents."

Sections 13 to 20 contain voluminous directions to brewers and distillers for the conduct of their

Sec. 31.—That on and after the first day of July next the act entitled "An act imposing taxes on distilled spirits and tobacco, and for other purposes," approved July twentieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, be, and the same is hereby amended as follows:—

That section 61 be amended by striking out all after the second paragraph, and inserting in lieu thereof the following words:—'On all chewing and sinoking tobacco, fine cut, cavendish, plug or twist, cut or granulated, of every description; on tobacco twisted by hand or reduced into a condition to be consumed, or in any manner other than the ordinary mode of drying and curing, prepared for sale or consumption, even if prepared without the use of any machine or instrument, and without being pressed or sweetened; and on all fine cut shorts and refuse scraps, clippings, cuttings, and sweepings of tobacco, a tax of twenty cents per pound."

The remainder of this section and sections 32, 33

The remainder of this section and sections 32, 33 and 34, enact various amendments to the above act of 1868 as to the taxes on tobacco dealers and manufacturers and the penalties for counterfeiting tobacco stamps, import and internal revenue, and other particulars for the guidance of the trade.

manufacturers and the penalties for counterfeiting tobacco stamps, import and internal revenue, and other particulars for the guidance of the trade.

COAL GAS TAX REFEALED.

SEC. 35.—That so much of section 94 of the act entitled "An act to provide internal revenue to support the government, to pay interest on the public debt and for other purposes," approved June 30, 1864, and all act and parts of acts amendatory of said section, as impose a tax on gas made of coal whoily or in part, or of any other material, be and the same is hereby repealed.

SEC. 35.—That on and after the 1st day of October, 1872, all the taxes imposed by stamps under and by virtue of schedule if of section 170 of the said act, approved June 20, 1864, and the several acts amendatory thereof, be and the same are hereby repealed, excepting only the tax of two cents on bank checks, drafts or orders; provided that where any mortrage has been executed and recorded, or may be executed and recorded, before the 1st day of October, Anno Domini 1872, to secure the payment of bonds or obligations that may be made and issued from time to time, and such mortgage not being stamped, all such bonds or obligations so made and issued on or after the said 1st day of October Anno Domini, 1872, snall not be subject to any stamp duty, but only such of their bonds or obligations as may have been made and issued before the day last aforesaid. And provided, further, that in the meantime the holder of any instrument of writing, of whatever kind and description, which has been made or issued without being duly stamped, or with a definite stamp, may make application to any collector finternal revenue, and that upon such application such collector shall thereupon affix the stamp provided by such holder upon such instrument of writing as required by law to be put upon the same, and subject to the provisions of section 188 of the internal revenue has a such collector shall thereupon affix the stamp provided by such holder upon such instrument of writing as required by l

person not a partner of or interested in the said bank, association or firm. And the exemption from tax, authorized by the said section, of deposits of less than \$500, made in the name of one person, in associations or companies known as provident in-stitutions, savings banks, savings funds or savings institutions, is hereby extended to deposits so made of not exceeding \$2,000.

SEC. 38.—That the purposes of a charitable character mentioned in section 27 of the act of July 14, 1870, are intended and are hereby construed to include all devises and legacies to associations, trustees, societies and corporations established or carried on for any benevolent, religious or charitable object without a view to pecuniary profit.

SEC. 38.—SEC. 3

y anything herein contained. Section forty-five authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to publish 10,000 copies of a codification of the Internal Revenue laws now in force.

consistent with this act.

inconsistent with this act.

\*\*Takes EFFECT.\*\*

\*\*Sec. 47.—That this act shall take effect on the first day of July, 1872, except where otherwise provided. And the Commissioner of Internal Revenue is hereby authorized to make, with the approval of the secretary of the Treasury, all such regulations not in conflict with any provision of law as may become necessary by reason of any change in the internal revenue laws made by this act to the laws relating to the taxation of distillers and distilled spirits.

# THE DEATH OF JAMES GORDON BENNETT.

(Translated from l'Eco d'Italia.)

The reformer of modern American journalism, Mr. James Gordon Bennett, editor and proprietor of city on Saturday last, in the seventy-seventh year of his age. Forewarned that the disease which had attacked him was incurable in spite of the incessant attention of the most skilful physicians, and seeing the supreme hour approaching rapidly, he invited Archbishop McCloskey to administer to him the last comforts of the Catholic religion, in which he was born, had lived and wished to die.

Mr. James Gordon Bennett belonged to the se lect band of self-made men. Not alone was he the creator of a huge fortune, but that which ought to turn to his praise and obtain for him the eternal and grateful remembrance of the American peo-ple—the reformer of the journalism of this country. Long before the railway and telegraph were in

general use, or the Atlantic cable had joined the old and new Continents, the deceased journalist surpassed every other newspaper man in procuring and giving to his readers recent news of public interest. Since the improved systems communication have come into use he has always been in the advance guard, and far beyond all his competitors in enterprise. No fatigue or expense was spared in order that the HERALD should preserve that primacy which none has ever successfully disputed with it, and which has made it and maintains it a useful-almost indispensable-journal.

During the war between France and Germany Mr. Bennett required his correspondents in both camps to transmit their reports by telegraph; and when the English army penetrated into Abyssinia the HRMALD received by telegraph from that dis-tant country, much before the British government, the news of the victory gained by the invading army; and lately Mr. Bennett sent, at his own expense, an expedition in search of the English traveller, Dr. Livingstone, whose whereabouts was unknown and who was believed to be dead. Mr. Bennett was born in the little city of Keith, in Scotland. When a young man, without friends or money, he emigrated to this country and on his arrival found himself without the where-with to purchase a loaf of bread. But in compensat ion he was endowed with an incredible constancy, with a tenacity in his undertakings and an stancy, with a tenacity in his undertakings and an assiduity in his work truly extraordinary. Many daring undertakings that people looked upon as Utopian succeeded through his aid and concurrence. It was on the 6th of May, 1826, that he published the first number of his loved Herard. The colossal sheet of to-day first saw the light in a cellar at 20 Wall street, written, edited and administrated by Mr. Bennett alone, aided in the mechanical department by two compositors and one pressman. From its birth and for some months it had to stringgle against the want of capital to fight against all the existing journals, which had conspired to refuse all advertisements that appeared in the Herald. This disloyal war, which would have discouraged any other journalist, only inspired in Mr. Bennett new vigor and determination to persevere in his arduous undertaking, without caring to shield himself from the perfidious attacks of writers or politicians.

After more than a year's existence Mr. Bennett wrote:—"The success of the Herald has surprised myself. I began with \$500 as capital; I was burned out twice, was once robbed, was opposed, calumnated, threatened, and behold me at the end of fifteen months with material worth nearly five thousand dollars, almost entirely paid for."

The fortune which he leaves is immense, the Herald alone being worth many millions. assiduity in his work truly extraordinary. Many

ANOTHER PIONEER JOURNALIST PASSED AWAY.

POUGHKERPSIE, N. Y., June 5, 1872. Isaac Platt, one of our leading citizens, editor and proprietor of the Eagle of this city, died this morning, at haif-past eleven o'clock, in the sixty-inth year of his age. He established the *Eagle* forty-four years ago, and remained in charge of it until within a few weeks of his death. He was one of the oldest, , f not the oldest, editor in the United States.

### AMUSEMENTS.

Charles Mathew's Farewell Speech.

On Saturday evening Wallack's Theatre was crowded by a fashionable audience, assembled to mark their appreciation of Mr. Mathew's great talents. The piece selected for presentation was By-ron's comedy, "Not such a Fool as He Looks," The reception accorded to Mr. Mathews was remarkably cordial, and at the close of the performance a perfect ovation was tendered to him. The veteran actor acknowledged the honor conferred on him and returned thanks in the following speech:-

actor acknowledged the honor conferred on him and returned thanks in the following speech:—

Laddes and Gentlemen:—It is with the greatest pleasure that I come before you to say farewell. This may appear rather a novel and somewhat ungracious announcement of a parting speech, but when I explain what I mean I am sure you will sympathize with me. The fact is, I feel like a little boy going home for the holldays, and you all know what a little boy, like myself, feels on such an occasion. However fond of study he may be, if he is a good little boy, like myself, and however happy he may have been at school, he still looks forward with rapture to the period of his vacation. Now I have been at work for the last two years without any hollday at all. Indeed, I may say without a day's relaxation; for I don't count the time passed on board ship as relaxation—though I have felt a little relaxed even there at times—nor do I look upon the days and nights spent on the railway cars as unalloyed bliss, those having been the only cessations from labor in which I have indulged. There are people, I know, who enjoy the soa—at least they say they do—but I confess I am not one of them; and after making a voyage round the world I have come to the conclusion that I was not cut out for a sailor, and luxurious as the Pullman sleeping berths undoubtedly are, I have no hesitation in asserting that in the long run I prefer my own bed. So, having worked hard, I think I have fairly carned my holiday and I mean to enjoy it. I have not the singhtest intention of returning to England and resuming work till next October, but mean to take three or four months for an unshackled "outing." This being the case, I repeat that it is with pleasure I come forward to say farewell. But I should not feel pleasure in saying so if I did not entertain the hope that we should some day meet again. Thirty-four years ago I bade New York farewell "for ever," and after twenty years' absence returned and said farewell again. Thirteen years then elapsed and here I am s for the third time, and who knows how soon I may be making my fourth appearance and delivering my fourth farewell? It is true I am not so young as I was—in fact, I am no longer in my first youth, but then I am not yet in my second childhood either; and a trip across the Atlantic is now so simple a circumstance that it is really not worth mentioning. In a letter from my father on his arrival in New York in 1822 he congratulates bimself on his unprecedentedly rapid voyage of "only thirty-six days," while now a passage of nine days is actually considered as tedious. Who shall say that I may not live to run over in twenty-four hours? At all events I sincerely hope that this may not prove my last visit. I have had a delightful time, and look forward, if my health continues, to its repetition, so that you are liable to have me popping in upon you at any moment, when I hope you will be as glad to see me as I shall be to return. After twelve months of uninterrupted success at the Antipodes, I have passed twelve equally successful months in the United States, and am proud to record that for six months of that time I have played to unvarying good houses in New York alone. While returning my hearty thanks to the public for the favor with which I have been received I must not forget another duty I have to perform, and that is to express my deep sense of the great cordiality and cheerful assistance I have experienced from the members of my own profession—from managers, actors, and, indeed, from everyone with whom I have been associated during my tour, for I can honestly declare that I never met with more uniform politieness and attention in my life. As to my good friend Wallack, what shall I say? Words are inadequate to express the affectionate appreciation I netertain of his unceasing endeavor and those of his amilable family to conduce to my happiness and comfort. Years ago, when he first entered the profession, it appears that I chanced to offer him some little encouragement, and it shows that sha words are never thrown

at this theatre last evening before a house full to overflowing, and proved a very fair success. It makes of course no pretensions to high merit in the way of plot or dialogue, but there are several scenes which are either thribing or amusing, and the nuclence seemed interested throughout. The great feature of the piece is the introduction of a panorama of the city as it was before, during and after the great fire. This has been painted in the main with scrupulous fidelity to truth, though the flames are perhaps occasionally a trifle too hurid in color and excessive in quantity. This, however, is a very matural error, and scarcely any picture can adequately call up to the mind the awful extent of the misery and suffering and ruin involved in this terrible disaster. The concluding scene introduces a very good limitation of a locomotive, which is, of course, the representative of that which Col. Fisk started from New York bearing relief to the famishing and homeless crowds. Charles Thorne plays the part of a fireman, and, among other heroic deeds, rescues a child from the midst of a burning house. Miss Sanford takes the character of an Irishwoman, and overflowing, and proved a very fair success.

Union Square Theatre. Mrs. J. A. Oates and her troupe commenced ar

engagement Tuesday evening in Planché's burlesque "Fortunio," and were greeted by a large audience. "Fortunio" is more like an opéra bousse than a burlesque. It abounds in puns and political "hits," all
more or less laughable. Mrs. Oates, as the heroine
of the plece, appearing in male disguise, sang and
acted her part in a spirited manner, and was frequently applauded. Notable among the other performers were Mr. W. H. Crane, who gave a humorous caricature of a bankrupt sovereign; while Mr.
H. T. Allen, as his sister (a very muscular princess),
provoked shouts of laughter by his ludicrous imitation of semale grace and loveliness. The singing of
the principal performers was as good as the average
of buriesque actors. But the scenery was of a
primitive description, the ballet crude and spiritless, with not a fair face or graceful form to cheer
the eye of the beholder. "Fortunio" is more like an opéra bousse than a bur

Brooklyn Theatre.

A class of performance that is new in Brooklyn has been commenced this week at the above thea-tre. The spectacular drama, that has been favored so largely in New York, has not hitherto found a congenial home in the "City of Churches." At Mrs. Conway's Theatre the innovation has been attempted, and with a degree of success that will be applauded by many and denounced by a few. "The Naind Queen; or, the Mysteries of the Lurleiberg." the name of the drama presented, is a kind of "Black Crook," with the more glaring improprieties left out. There is a very slight plot in the play, just enough to work in the scenic, the "demonic" and the "unmortal" elements of the drama, and there is a ballet corps of twenty-four members, who wear skirts probably short enough for a Brooklyn audience, but the skirts are longer than are seen on a New York stage. There is enough, however, revealed to the naked eye to satisfy the sensuous, while the ballet corps in their march in the last act, led, as they are, by Lurline, produce an effect that has probably never been surpassed in any spectacular play yet brought before the public. The audience applauded with an enthuslasm that is seidom memifested in theatres. Miss Conway is Lurline, the Naiad Queen, and Mr. Frank Roche is Sir Rupert Fearmaught. The part gives Miss Conway an opportunity to display her musical talent as well as her personal beauty. The former is greatly applauded and the latter has the tribute paid to it of silent admiration. The transformation scene at the close is of, unique beauty, and greatly to the credit of the scenic artist, Mr. Harley Merry. There was one noticeable feature in the presentation of the piece that was very commendable, and that was the perfection with which it was put on the stage, and for this Mr. Ben Baker, the Stage Manager, deserves the thanks of the patrons of the theatre. The plece will run for a month at least, and will, no doubt, grow nightly in favor with the public. congenial home in the "City of Churches." At Mrs.

Footlight Flashes.

"Enoch Arden" is drawing to a close at Booth's. "The Swamp Angels" will be the next startling sensation at the Bowery.

The Martens take a benefit in "Humpty Dumpty" at the Olympic this evening.

Miss Fernande Tedesca, the young violinist, will

be the star of the approaching Rochester musical festival.

The preparations for the International Musical

Jubilee at Boston are going on with unremitting Thomas waves his baton nightly at Central Park

Thomas waves his baton nightly at Central Park Garden over a host of music lovers whom even the weather can't keep away.

John Jack and Miss Finnin are fast establishing themseives in the good graces of the denizens of Jersey City at the Arcade Theatre.

Fox, on the occasion of his farewell benefit on next Tuesday night, will play for the last time in this city his famous Humpty Dumpty. It will be the one thousand and first performance of that extraordinary pantomime. In addition he will appear in the laughable farce of "The Lottery Ticket," as Wormwood, a character in which he has few equals. Miss Lulu Prior will sustain the part of Susan.

# THE TAMMANY RING.

Judge Hogeboom Overrules the Demurrer of Tweed, Connolly and Fields.

The Costs of the Action to Fall Upon the Defendants-Unless the Original Complaint is Answered Within Twenty Days the State to Receive a Judgment for the Recovery of the Money Alleged to Have Been Stolen.

ALBANY, N. Y., June 5, 1872. The Court opened at eleven A. M., and Mr. O'Conor said he would not pursue his argument commenced yesterday, but would leave it to his ssociate (Mr. Peckham). He would, instead, submit to the Court his brief concerning what he styled the middle age of roguery in New York, as carried on through the Board of Supervisors. At this point a conversation sprung up between the counsel present-Messrs. O'Conor, J. H. Reynolds, W. H. Peckham—and Judge Hogeboom as to the propriety of expediting the case through a pro forma decision, which would give an opportunity to carry the case up and to the Court of Appeals. Mr. Reynolds said he had no objection to such a course, and he knew the other counsel had not, provided judgment was not rendered against them. On the other hand, Mr. O'Conor said he had none, provided judgment was not rendered against his side.

The Judge said it had occurred to him that it would be best to decide against the demurrer, as he was satisfied that the case would be carried up, let

was saussied take use case would be carried up, test it be decided either way, and the most general way O'Conor if he could not consent to that.

Mr. O'Conor replied that he could not; his elients would not understand his consent. He was here representing not only technically the people of the State, but also a public voice of considerable respectively.

No steut ruitivo as an UNDERSARDING.

Judge Hogeboom said to Mr. Reynoids that he am the consult with Mr. O'Conor and see if an understanding could not be reached as to agreeing Mr. O'Conor said, "o'll no, we could never reach an understanding."

W. H. Peckham then proceeded to explain the purposes and meaning of the various acts referred see and the said of the control of the funds and distinct organizations of the city and county. He showed that so far as the contract of the funds and finances of the city and county. He showed that so far as the contract of the funds and finances of the city and county were concerned it was in the hands of the officials who neted as trustes, the same as do the corporate authorized and trequired call for only such an amount of money as he found due on adjusting the account; there his power and duty stopped. The tax is authorized and required that it was a settled law in this country that where a wrong of this kind has been done and in the same city. Counsel cited many authorities and decisions to show that suits of this nature are brought by the Attorney General in England, and agreed to show that our corporate authorities shand in the same than the stockholders can; so we seel the work of this kind has been done and the corporation will not interfere, then the taxpayer but the Attorney General? And we have made the corporation a party, so that this action can be properly brought.

FIRALING FOR "FIRES."

J. H. J. J. J. J. J. J.

day, having remained in close attendence upon his sick daughter, Gabrielle, who has just returned

from Europe, and lies at Mrs. Cleveland's, No. 12
Cottage place, ill of a fever. The Philosopher has himself fully recovered from the indisposition which assailed him at Chappaqua on Saturday, and was able last evening, notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, to attend the anniversary exercises of Packard's Business College, at Cooper Institute, and address the pupils.

At the committee rooms in the Astor House there is the usual air of business, with an apparent lack of anything ever being done. A pamphlet, consisting of the proceedings at the Cincinnati Convention, the letters of acceptance of Horace Greeley and other documents, has been issued, and about twenty businels of them were stored away in a corner of the room to await mailing yesterday. The list of visitors is still small, and still numbers few prominent men upon it. It seems to be rather an autograph aboum for all the country editors in the Union, who, with an eye to the main chance, advertise demselves and their papers, while they perform the duty and pleasure of every visitor to the city—that of shaking hands with and congratulating "old Horace." An additional room has been added to the committee's apartments, where Captain Grant and his clerks perform their labors, leaving the main chamber to the loungers.

# A LOVERS' QUARREL.

Susan Mayo; of No. 11 York street, and Sarah Johnson, of No. 79 Sullivan street, both colored, quarrelled about a young man of their acquaintance on Tuesday night. Susan lost her temper, and, drawing a razor from her bosom, attempted to cut Sarah's throat. She only succeeded in inflicting several slight cuts on her face and forehead, which were attended to by a police surgeon. Susan was arrested by an officer of the Eighth precinct, and yesterday morning arraigned before Justice Cox, at Jefferson Market, and, admitting the charge, was committed for trial.